(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2460.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1794.

FLORENCE, *October* 28.

THE Sardinian minister at the Neapolitan court having arrived here to demand the supply of 1000 men, or an equivalent in money, to be applied against the French according to an existing treaty granting the same, in case Sardinia is attacked; the grand duke's minister objected to the propriety of the application, and referred the Sardinian minister to the court of Naples.

To this the latter returned for answer, "that since it must be so, he should expect justice from the English and Spanish squadrons in the port of Leghorn."

TURIN, *October* 30.

We learn that four battalions of French are gone to Aspremont, to reinforce the post there, and oppose the passage of the Piedmontese.

On the 19th a serious action took place at the port of Colcinbiere. A corps of 2000 French, with a heavy train of artillery, attacked our troops under the command of the marquis of Montasia, count Guereri, and the chevalier Negre. The action at first was carried on in different places, when the French on a sudden drew off all their forces, and made an attack on the centre, commanded by count Guereri, who in the action fell from his horse, and was taken prisoner. Count Guereri is universally regretted.

We learn from Belvidere, that on the 22d there was another action; a number of redoubts were taken by general St. Andre; and the marquis de la Chinsa attacked the entrenchments at the bottom of Parambourgenet; the action was warm on both sides, but night coming on, together with a thick fog, and the enemy receiving a strong reinforcement, our generals desisted from the enterprise.

CAMP UNDER OLLIOULLES, *November* 8.

Battalions are daily arriving from the neighbouring departments, for the most part without arms. The troops from Lyons begin to arrive. We have already received abundance of ammunition, and more than forty waggon loads of bombs. We are still inactive, and the English employ the interval in strengthening the fortifications.

CARLSRVHE, *November* 9.

His serene highness the duke of Brunswick, it is said, has neither given up his plan of passing the Saare this winter, nor the siege of Saar-Louis, but in the mean time the season advances, and the duke seems to content himself with securing the strong position of Schweigen, to cover the blockade of Landau, whilst a corps of troops, commanded by prince Hohenlohe, is more advanced towards the left.

The troops are preparing for winter quarters, the first line of which will be behind Blise; in continuation, towards the left, at Hornbach, Schweigen, &c. the second line will be at Deux-Ponts, Pirmasens, &c. 1800 peasants have been employed since the 3d in making abattis and barracks in the wood called Wolfrig; entrenchments are throwing up, and the bridges are repairing, to carry the artillery; prince Hohenlohe's head quarters will be at Deux-Ponts; those of the duke of Brunswick are not yet settled, but it is thought they will be at Pirmasens. Whilst these arrangements for winters quarters are going on, the troops under generals Kalkreuth and Knobleldorf keep their former positions.

SAVERNE, *November* 12.

Our army has resumed its posts and cantonments. Numbers of deserters come in to us. I counted eleven this morning at the office of the etat-major. The most rigorous discipline is establishing in the army of the Rhine; the strong measures that have been taken produce the most salutary effects. Considerable reinforcements are sending to the army of the Moselle; more than 20 battalions passed this way for Sarguemines and Frequenon.

VIENNA, *November* 12.

The commandant of this city has sent a letter to all the communities and districts, requesting them to treat the French prisoners not as enemies, but men, and to meliorate their fate by every means in their power. "We will not (says he) treat our prisoners as the enemy treat our brethren in arms, as it is not in cruelty, but bravery, that we wish to surpass them."

The Russian ambassador, we learn, at Constantinople, in concert with the English, Spanish, and Prussian ambassadors there, is charged to represent to the Ottoman court how much it is interested in not only expelling the Jacobin faction of France from its states, but also the necessity of uniting all its forces to those of the confederated powers, to destroy it entirely. It is said that Denmark and Sweden will, in the course of the winter, join the coalition.

Nov. 13. We learn from good authority, that the capitulation of Conde, in the course of a week for the Low Countries. Some dispatches from the prince de Saxe Cobourg seem to have contributed greatly to the definitive resolution of our august sovereign.

The preparations for the next campaign are carried on with greater activity than ever. Agreeably to an order issued by the war chancery, an additional piece of cannon is to be given to each battalion. As the coalition of powers will, during the winter, assume a fresh appearance, and will be augmented by the accession of different states, who are now convinced of the necessity of annihilating a system destructive of all authorities, there is not the least doubt but that in the ensuing spring the mass of forces united against France, joined to the measure which wisdom and experience will dictate, will succeed in rescuing the unhappy kingdom from popular despotism, and re-establishing order and tranquillity there.

RASTADT, *November* 14.

Fort Louis surrendered yesterday; the garrison, we imagine, are prisoners of war. It consists of about 4000 or 5000 men, 300 of whom are cavalry. It is supposed that in Fort Alsace and Fort Louis, there are 120 pieces of cannon. The capture of this place is very important for the allies, as it secures them winter quarters, and will enable them, if the patriots do not defend their camp at Chatleroy, to besiege Strasburg. The major part of their army occupy the heights of Saverne, and the centre is covered by the canal of Molheim. By this disposition their design is evidently to cover at the same time Strasburg, Saverne, and Phalsburg. As for the combined army, the left wing, commanded by prince Waldeck, is at Wanaenau, a league from Strasburg; next to that column is that under general Mazaroff. General Wurmser is at Brumpt; and the prince de Conde, with his corps, consisting of 6000 men and 25 pieces of cannon, is near him. The column of general Holze forms the right wing, and is three quarters of a league from Saverne, where it is joined by the left wing of the Prussian army, which extends along the mountains. Their design is to turn the heights of Saverne, and dislodge the patriots from thence. They also mean to get possession of the entrance of the defiles of St. Marie aux-Minos and Talen, to cut off all communication with Lorraine.

MANHEIM, *November* 17.

Frequent skirmishes take place on the side of Strasburg. The garrison of that city is very numerous; but as they propose blocking it up, after cutting off from it all communication with France, that increase of population will but accelerate its fall by adding to the scarcity of provisions, which has already began to be felt. It is said that general Wurmser has offered the city of Strasburg its ancient privileges, that is to say, its re-integration as a free imperial city. The majority of the inhabitants would willingly accept the proposal, but dare not express their inclination.

The bulletin of general Wurmser contains an official account of the surrender of Fort Louis. The garrison, who are prisoners of war, consists of 4000 men. There are 110 pieces of cannon in the fortress.

BRUSSELS, *November* 19.

Though we are not informed by direct intelligence from the grand army of the prince de Cobourg, of the critical and even dangerous situation in which he is, we should form an idea of it from the movements which take place here, as well as from the change of position the prince has been obliged to make since the last affair on the 16th.—An affair which was extremely bloody, and of which administration do not say a word, but which gave occasion to a general retrograde movement towards Mons by the centre of the army. On the 17th eighty-four waggons arrived here in the night time with men wounded in that engagement, of whom many died in carrying to the hospital, as they had been put into waggons in the field of battle, and removed hither before their wounds were dressed. They belonged to the regiments of Beaulieu, d'Alton, and Esterhazy.

The marching of troops is continued with unexampled celerity; different detachments pass through this city, much more frequently than in the month of March last. Besides the 6500 Hessians, who set out on Friday for Flanders, 4000 Austrians, forming the first column of a reinforcement of 15,000 men, arrived here on Saturday. The rest arrived at different times this week, with 1000 Hessian cavalry, and the dragoons of d'Armstadt. The latter came here in the morning, with the intention of remaining all day; but they received orders by a courier to repair instantly to Mons, and on this account they set out after staying four hours.

MADRID, *December* 20.

The French on the 16th of November opened a battery, in a commanding position, 600 toises from and directed against Fort Malbusquet, in possession of the combined forces of Toulon; the danger of the post induced general O'Hara to go out, with a large body of troops, which at first got a considerable advantage, but the troops being engaged in pillage, the troops of the republic returned upon them, and took general O'Hara prisoner, as also the aid-de-camp of Gravina. The action was on the 29th and 30th.

LONDON, *November* 26.

The declaration of war by the Genoese against the combined powers, could not fail to surprise the public. But among the acts of injustice which this unfortunate republic seems destined to be the victim, it is certainly one of the meanest, if not the most atrocious, that they are represented as having declared war against powers, who in fact, have declared war against them.

On authority which has never yet deceived us, we are enabled to state the real circumstances.

Mr. Drake our minister at Genoa, in a military style of negotiation, told the government, that three weeks were sufficient for sending away the French and taking the necessary measures of defence; and that if, within this period, they did not declare war against France, he must consider the refusal as a declaration of war against the allies. The Genoese replied on the 15th of October, that although desirous of complying with the wishes of the combined powers, they could not order the French to quit the territory of the republic, till they received answers to the representations they had sent to the several courts, because such an act would amount to a declaration of war against the French.

On the 9th instant, Mr. Drake renewed his Russian summons. The Genoese replied, that they waited for the answers to their representations. Mr. Drake immediately departed without taking leave; and this is called a declaration of war in favour of the French!

Admiral Gell had sailed with his squadron from Genoa two or three days before, perhaps to take in the necessary stores at Toulon, in order to return and bombard the city.

This will be called inflicting just punishment for adopting French principles, on a state in which the nobility are well known to be every thing, and the people nothing; and whose anxiety to save their immense property in the French funds appears to be their only crime.

*Dec.* 12. A letter in the Leyden Gazette, dated Genoa, November 9, says, that after long and warm debates, the two councils have determined to preserve the neutrality of the republic: that vigorous measures of defence are adopted, numerous levies making, and the citizens arming, as at the famous epoch of 1747.

They have already come to an open rapture with the king of Sardinia, on the following ground. The Piedmontese cruisers had taken a Genoese ship with corn bound for Ventimiglia. The senate ordered the Genoese minister at Turin, to demand restitution. This was refused, and the minister left Turin without taking leave.

The same letter contradicts the report of a conspiracy set on foot by the French emissaries to seize on the forts and the treasury.

According to the Paris papers, the Helvitic body have appointed colonel Wells, minister plenipotentiary to the French republic. The choice of colonel Wells, it is added, who has written in favour of the French revolution, is a new proof of the good intentions of the Swiss towards the new republic.

Letters from Guernsey say that the French royalists refused to take possession of any part of the sea coast, under an idea that they were conducted thither, only to give their leaders an opportunity of making their escape; and that in consequence the latter were obliged to march back with them. But, as they certainly made a vigorous attack upon Granville, it is more probable that their retreat from the coast was owing to other causes.

A petition is preparing for parliament, by the Roman catholics of Ireland, complaining of the opposition given by certain corporate bodies to the principle and spirit of the bill passed last session, entitling them to a participation of the elective franchise.

*Dec.* 13. We read frequently of the spirit of loyalty and attachment to the constitution displayed at corporation dinners; these proofs, no doubt, are very easily given, as they cost the individuals nothing, but procure them good cheer at the public expence.

The treasury papers find themselves frequently obliged to vary the grounds upon which they defend the present war. According to these papers, it was first of all a war of protection to our allies, and security to ourselves; it then became a war for the purpose of confining the French within their own territories, and preventing their future encroachments upon their neighbours; by the manifesto its object was stated to be—the establishment of a monarchical government in France; and last of all, it turns out to be a war, in order to convert the French to christianity, and restore the dominion of the pope!

The pompous report that the empress of Russia would lend a respectable force to the banks of the Rhine, is now dwindled down to a proposal to the emperor for relieving some of his garrisons in Gallicia by the troops of Russia; but this has been objected to, on account of contiguity to Poland.

*Dec. 19.* The mails due yesterday not having arrived, we have inserted what is called the bulletin of the duke of Brunswick's army. Our readers will see, that it fully answers the general character we have given of these bulletins. It represents every action from the 17th of November to the 30th as a victory; but on consulting the map it appears, that the victors have been always retreating, and the vanquished pursuing.

The same papers that announced the complete defeat of the French by the duke of Brunswick, on the 21st, 25th, and 30th, announce that they were again completely defeated on the 1st inst. The letter stating this fourth complete defeat, is dated Manheim, Dec. 2d.—Now Manheim is more than fifty miles distant from the scene of action. The same letter adds, that on the 1st inst. also, general Wurmser drove the French beyond Strasburg, which he invested. Strasburg is 100 miles distant from Manheim, supposing it possible to travel in a strait line. Such discordance of dates and distances renders all comments unnecessary.

Letters from Guernsey, of the 9th inst. say, that admiral Macbride, finding it dangerous to continue in the Road at this season of the year, was preparing to return to Portsmouth.

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WHITEHALL, *December 9.*

*Extract of a letter from Sir James Murray, adjutant-general to the forces under the command of his royal highness the duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Tourney, December 3, 1793.*

"The enemy made an attack on the 30th of last month upon general Walmoden's advanced posts upon the Lys. They passed that river about one o'clock in the afternoon at Comines and Bousbecke where they had constructed bridges; that at Bousbecke under the protection of four pieces of cannon.

"At the latter place they had passed over with about 200 men, when major Linsingen, with 140 men of the 9th regiment of Hanoverian light cavalry and the 1st battalion of grenadiers of the same nation, with which he had advanced upon the first alarm, attacked them without hesitation, though he was exposed to a severe fire of grape shot from the opposite side of the river. The enemy's detachment was entirely defeated and destroyed, 5 officers and 48 men being taken and the rest killed. The conduct and bravery of major Linsingen, and the behaviour of the troops under his command, are spoken of by general Walmoden in terms of the highest commendation—The Hanoverians had two officers, lieutenants Aly and Martin wounded, four men killed, and eight wounded.

"That body of the enemy, which passed the Lys at Comines, drove back the posts of Ten Briel and Sandforde which were occupied by a company and a half of the imperial free corps of Grun Laudohn. A party of about two or three hundred men penetrated between these and the other posts, so that the detachment was almost entirely cut off, and upwards of 100 men have either been killed or fallen into their hands. Upon the arrival of a reinforcement, which had been sent by general Walmoden to the support of Sandtforde and Ten Briel, the enemy fell back, and the different corps have taken up their former positions."

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HALIFAX, *January 28.*

Letters and accounts from Germany and Flanders mention several battles having been fought with various success. The forces under the command of the duke of Brunswick, and those directed by general Wurmser, appear to have been engaged by the French, near Strasburg, (with scarcely the intermission of a day) from the beginning of November to the first of last month. Accounts from those armies of the attacks made by the French on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of November, in which they were so severely repulsed, say, that the slaughter made by the Prussians was so great, that their lines were surrounded by a pile of carcases of men and horses nearly five feet high; that the French soldiery had been made furiously drunk by their officers, which occasioned them to fight with the most fatal desperation.

Mr. Pitt seems determined to carry on the war with the same spirit his father shewed on similar occasions. The most formidable preparations for another campaign are making by the allied powers; and the French, to enable themselves to carry on the war, are seizing on property wherever they can find it; and the unfortunate man, who is in possession of wealth, must not only part with it without murmuring, but must think himself happy if he is not obliged to part with his head also.

The states of Austrian Netherlands have offered a sum of 4,500,000 florins as a voluntary contribution to the war.

The number of killed and wounded, prisoners and sick, in the Austrian armies, is said to amount to 30,000 men. This loss in comparison to the French is but small. There are 36,000 French prisoners in the Netherlands; there is also a great number of them in Anterior Austria, and 10,000 more are expected in Austria before the middle of the present month.—General Jourdan's projects in the north have all miscarried, in consequence of the timely intimation the prince of Saxe Cobourg had received, the prudent disposition he made to thwart them. The vast reinforcements he has since obtained, render his situation too formidable for any further apprehensions. The elector Palatine of Bavaria is to furnish 12,000 men for the service of Great-Britain.

The gentlemen of the packet contradict the account of general O'Hara being taken prisoner at Toulon, as mentioned in general Dugomier's letter to the national convention, and say that he had only been slightly wounded in the action alluded to.

The French complain much against the Americans, who, they say, have broken their treaty with them. They have, however, denounced Genet, as a disciple of Brissot, a fomenter of disputes and quarrels, and one who has much injured their cause in America. Fouchet is appointed in his stead, a person who formerly corresponded with Dr. Franklin, and one whose plausibility and philosophical mildness, they seem to think, will re-establish their wearing friendship.

Some of the latest papers speak of an interference intended by the Porte to effect a reconciliation, on condition, that the French shall evacuate Nice and Savoy; that they shall renounce all ideas of conquest or interference with other states, and the colonial system being incompatible with their principles, that they shall cede their East and West-India possessions to Great-Britain. For this purpose, it is said, an Ottoman ambassador is expected in Great-Britain.

Landau was not taken, but the news of its surrender was expected by every mail.

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BOSTON, *February 15.*

It is confirmed, from several quarters, that the British have given orders to their privateers to take all American vessels from any French port with such articles as were prohibited under the old government. This is an additional instance of their tyrannical usurpations over the empire of the sea, which they maintain uncontrolled by justice or the law of nations.

*Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated February 8.*

"The packet sails in two hours for Boston, on some very important business. She may return here, and she may go directly for England; that depends on circumstances. The mail was to have been closed this evening for England. This manœuvre was occasioned by some express dispatched from lord Dorchester to our governor, which arrived here last evening."

*Feb. 17.* Captain Lewis, arrived here yesterday, in 41 days from St. Ubes, and informs, that Toulon was so far retaken, as that all the forts and heights, except one (which was invested), were in possession of the French republicans, by which the shipping of the combined forces cannot afford any assistance to the besieged; and that all supplies are entirely cut off; so that they can finally be starved out.

One of the secretaries of the British ambassador arrived in town on Saturday, with dispatches to prince Edward: His royal highness embarked in the Roebuck-Packet, on Saturday evening, for the West-Indies.

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NEW-YORK, *February 26.*

By the arrival of captain Brown, from Guernsey, which place he left the 8th of January, we have positive accounts of the recapture of Toulon by the French. Captain Brown does not recollect the exact time of Toulon's being taken, but informs, that the report was prevalent 10 days previous to his sailing—When the news first arrived, it was not credited; but before his departure, there was not the least doubt of its being true, as confirmations, from various quarters, had been received at Guernsey. The English on their leaving the harbour, set fire to several sail of French vessels not being able to take them off.

He likewise confirms the account of general O'Hara, with the men under his command, having been taken, some days before the recapture of Toulon.

*Copy of a letter from a merchant in Guernsey, to a respectable mercantile house in this city, dated January 8, 1794.*

The only authentic news in this part of the world is, the recapture of Toulon by the French republicans, and their successes in every quarter, particularly against the army of Wurmser on the Rhine, which they obliged to retreat from their redoubts at Hagenau on the 28th December, and against the royalists, who had crossed the Loire from La Vendee in great numbers, and who seem to be nearly annihilated.

"These particulars are certain, and may prove interesting should the Rebecca have a short passage."

In addition to the above, we learn from captain Brown, that having fallen in with a squadron of French ships of war in the Channel, he was obliged to go on board the admiral's vessel, where every thing wore the appearance of the greatest mirth and joy, on account of this important conquest, of which they had received certain intelligence before their sailing—A gentleman who came passenger in the Rebecca, farther informs, that he saw a London paper in Guernsey of the 5th of January, which announced the retaking of Toulon; and that lord Moira had returned to England to discharge his troops, which had been too long detained on board the ships in order to form their intended junction with the French rebels, as to cause sickness and mortality to make dreadful ravages amongst them.

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WINCHESTER, *February 19.*

From the KNOXVILLE GAZETTE, of January 16.

On the night of Sunday the 22d of December last, a party of Indians went to a house on the frontiers of South-Carolina, and killed a man and his son, and wounded another with a tomahawk; they then stripped his wife and smaller children entirely naked, and left them without further injury.

On the 27th instant, a party of Indians (28 in number, as appeared by their trail) fired upon the Bull-Run block house, 14 miles from this place, and wounded Robert Leonard, a continental soldier of captain Richard's company. They left a tomahawk, on which were cut the marks and figures of the Wind Family, of the Creeks, from which we have reason to believe the party were of that nation.

We are informed that a number of the frontier inhabitants, of the neighbourhood where Oats and Ball were killed, on the 23d ult. collected and gave pursuit to the murderers; and pursuing the trail of horses, were led to the Hanging Maw's camp, where they killed three men, and, we are sorry to add that, forgetting the respect due to themselves they killed seven squaws.

On the 10th instant, captain Evans, of the Knox county cavalry, in execution of an order to patrol in advance of the settlements, from the Eagle Ford on Clinch, to Chilhowee on the Tenneſee, for the protection of the frontiers, fell in with a trail of shod horses, which is supposed to be those taken at the time when Oats and Ball were killed; and pursuing it, were led through Tellico plains, to an Indian camp, in a thick laurel, on the ascent of a mountain. The Indians receiving information of his approach before he could surround the camp, betook themselves to flight; but from the dexterity of his men (as experienced riflemen as any on earth) one was killed, and several wounded, as appeared by the blood, and a boy and girl made prisoners. At the camp was found the scalp of Mr. Oats, (known from his being much bald headed) together with several others, and a horse stolen from French Broad.

The mulatto boy, supposed to be made prisoner when Oats and Ball were killed, was lately found dead, near the place where he was taken.

The Spaniards on the 28th of October, formed a treaty offensive and defensive with the Creeks and Cherokees.

The express who brought Mr. Seagrove's letters, informs, that on his way from the Tuckabatchees, he saw a party of Creeks with fourteen horses, stolen from Tugelo, but whether from the Georgia or South-Carolina side he was uninformed.

The express also informs, that shortly before his departure from the Creeks a request was made by the Spaniards, that the Creeks would send to New-Orleans six hundred warriors, to aid them in the expected attack by the French upon West-Florida, which the Creeks received with a great degree of dissatisfaction.

We are further informed, by the express, that he brought from the Creeks to the Cherokees a talk, strongly recommending to them to be at peace with the United States, which was well received.

*Extract of a letter from Nashville, dated January 5, 1794.*

"The Indians after their fall hunt, as usual, have visited our frontiers in their former hostile manner. On the 23d of last month they fired on John Nowlin and William Montgomery; the latter received a ball in the thigh, and another which broke his arm. On the 30th, Samuel Blair and Thomas Wilcox were fired on, six miles from this place—the former had his powder horn shot off, and a ball through his cloaths, and the latter his horse killed. On the night of the first instant, John Drake and three others were fired on at their hunting camp. Drake is yet missing and supposed to be killed, he being an excellent woodsman, indian signs are daily discovered in different quarters on our frontiers."

Captain Willbanks, after having made great disturbance amongst the Creeks, and having gone last spring to the northward with a party of Shawanese, has returned to the lower Cherokee towns, with several warriors from Detroit.

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ANNAPOLIS, *March 6.*

*Extract of a letter from Cincinnati, dated January 29, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.*

"Some few days since I returned from head quarters, where I had the great pleasure and satisfaction of viewing in a wilderness, 2500 of the most regular, most harmonious, and best disciplined troops I ever yet beheld, either in the United States, or any other part of the world. The exertions of general Wayne have been uniform and great, for which he merits the highest approbation of the country at large, but more especially of this quarter, which sensibly feels the benefit of the terror which his conduct has struck into the breasts of the savages: their fears began with the first organization of the army at Legionville, and which continued to increase as he approached them; at Fort Washington they became acquainted with his Indian mode of fighting—this damped their courage, being an adoption of a plan, to them utterly unexpected, and considered as impracticable to regular troops; his line of march from this place to head quarters being circumspect and guarded, together with a strong garrison being recently placed at their seat of triumph, have produced prospects the most pleasing. God grant they may not be frustrated by attempting to hold any more nugatory treaties, which were well informed they have anxiously solicited—let them see decision on the wing—at least let us push our posts far enough into their country to secure a peace, in case one should again be contemplated.

"It is much to be lamented that the general has not his legion complete, as the want of a sufficient number of men is all we have to dread."

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ALL persons who have claims against the estate of ELIZABETH BASIL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

CHARLES STEWART, of Charles,
Executor.

March 4, 1794.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* on condemnation, iſſued from Prince-George's county court, to me directed, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, on Saturday the 22d day of March next, at Mr. BUTLER EDELEN's tavern, in Piſcataway, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, Sunday excepted,

PART of a tract or parcel of LAND, being the remainder part of an undivided tract or parcel of land called, THE EAST END OF EDELEN'S HOGPEN ENLARGED, ſuppoſed to contain 156 acres; taken as the property of WALTER DYER to ſatisfy a judgment due JAMES MACKUBIN. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM J. JACKSON, Sheriff of P. G. county.

February 26, 1794.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

# The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1794.

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Calvert county, January 25, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to prefer a petition to the worſhipful juſtices of Calvert county court, at their next April term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, lying and ſituated in Chriſt Church pariſh, called and known by the name of COLE KIRBY, part of COLE'S CLIFTS, part of GUNSAY, part of PRESTON'S CLIFTS, part of ANGLE or ANGEL, and part of SHIPBUSH MANNING, agreeable to an act of aſſembly for that purpoſe provided.

GEORGE BOURNE.

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Anne-Arundel county, February 25, 1794.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of RICHARD HARWOOD, ſenior, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid; thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment, without further notice.

MARGARET HALL,
RACHEL HALL,
LUCY BATTEE,
} Executors.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.
HENRY HALL,
JOHN BATTEE,
} Acting Executors.

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RAN away from RICHARD HARWOOD, ſenior, deceaſed, in his life, ſome time in or about the month of May, 1792, a negro man named DICK, about twenty-two years of age, five feet ten inches high, well and ſtout made, complexion black, down look, ſtutters much when quickly ſpoken to, has great emotion in attempting to ſpeak, and hardly able to pronounce one ſyllable. Any perſon apprehending ſaid negro, and ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcribers get him again, if taken one hundred miles from home ſhall be paid TWENTY POUNDS, if fifty miles FIFTEEN POUNDS, if only ten miles from home TEN POUNDS, including what the law allows, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.
HENRY HALL,
JOHN BATTEE.

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On the 25th of March will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling houſe of FRANCIS RAWLINGS, deceaſed, on the Head of South river,

ALL the perſonal property, conſiſting of negroes, horſes, cows, hogs, ſheep, houſehold and kitchen furniture, and farming utenſils. The terms to be made known on the day of ſale, by

RICHARD & JON. RAWLINGS, Executors.

All perſons having any claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, legally proved, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment, to

RICHd. and JON. RAWLINGS, Executors of FRANCIS RAWLINGS, deceaſed.

Anne-Arundel county, February 24, 1794.

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## Bank of Maryland.

NOTICE is hereby given to the STOCKHOLDERS in the BANK of MARYLAND, that, agreeably to charter, election for TWELVE DIRECTORS for the year enſuing, will be held at the FOUNTAIN-INN, on Friday the 7th of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

EBENEZER MACKIE, Chaſhier.

Baltimore, February 20, 1794.

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## Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away, laſt Monday morning, from the ſubſcriber, living near Snowden's Iron Works, a likely young negro man named SAM, of a yelloviſh complexion, about five feet ſix or eight inches high; his cloathing a white kerſey jacket and breeches, two waiſtcoats, the one a narrow ſtriped linſey, the other with foreparts of red calimanco, ſhoes half ſoaled, and white yarn ſtockings. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.

JOSEPH CRACROFT.

February 1794.

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*A Further Supplement to the act concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Waſhington.*

BE *it enacted by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That the certificates granted, or which may be granted, by the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two of them, to purchaſers of lots in the ſaid city, with acknowledment of the payment of the whole purchaſe money, and intereſt, if any ſhall have ariſen thereon, and recorded agreeably to the directions of the act concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Waſhington, ſhall be ſufficient and effectual to veſt the legal eſtate in the purchaſers, their heirs and aſſigns, according to the import of ſuch certificates, without any deed or formal conveyance.

*And be it enacted*, That on ſales of lots in the ſaid city by the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two of them, under terms or conditions of payment being made thereof at any day or days after ſuch contract entered into, if any ſum of the purchaſe money or intereſt ſhall not be paid for the ſpace of thirty days after the ſame ought to be paid, the commiſſioners, or any two them, may ſell the ſame lots at public vendue, in the city of Waſhington, at any time after ſixty days notice of ſuch ſale, in ſome of the public news-papers of George-town and Baltimore town, and retain in their hands ſufficient of the money produced by ſuch new ſale to ſatisfy all principal and intereſt due on the firſt contract, together with the expences of advertiſements and ſale, and the original purchaſer, or his aſſigns, ſhall be entitled to receive from the ſaid commiſſioners, at their treaſury, on demand, the balance of the money which may have been actually received by them, or under their order, on the ſaid ſecond ſale; and all lots, ſo ſold, ſhall be freed and acquitted of all claim, legal and equitable, of the firſt purchaſer, his heirs and aſſigns.

*And be it enacted*, That the commiſſioners aforeſaid, or any two of them, may appoint a certain day for the allotment and aſſignment of one half of the quantity of each lot of ground in Carrollſburgh and Hamburgh, not before that time divided or aſſigned, purſuant to the ſaid act concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Waſhington, and on notice thereof in the Annapolis, ſome one of the Baltimore, the Eaſton, and George-town news-papers, for at leaſt three weeks, the ſame commiſſioners may proceed to the allotment and aſſignment of ground within the ſaid city, on the day appointed for that purpoſe, and therein proceed at convenient times till the whole be finiſhed, as if the proprietors of ſuch lots actually reſided out of this ſtate; provided, that if the proprietor of any ſuch lot ſhall object in perſon, or by writing delivered to the commiſſioners, againſt their ſo proceeding as to his lot, before they ſhall have made an aſſignment of ground for the ſame, then they ſhall forbear as to ſuch lot, and may proceed according to the before-mentioned act.

*And be it enacted*, That the ſaid commiſſioners may make a ſeal of office of the clerk for recording deeds within the diſtrict of Columbia, which ſhall be kept by him; and that the like fees ſhall be paid for, and the like credit ſhall be given to, certificates under that ſeal, as to the like acts under the ſeal of a county court, and the ſaid clerk ſhall be entitled to demand and receive his fees when the ſervices enjoined him by this act, and the act to which this is a further ſupplement, ſhall be performed.

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Purſuant to the directions of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 7th day of March next, at the plantation of the late JOHN SMITH, of Anthony, on the Head of South river, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

ALL the perſonal property of the ſaid JOHN SMITH, for the purpoſe of paying the juſt debts due from the ſaid eſtate; the property conſiſts of ſeveral very valuable ſlaves, men, women, one boy and a girl, a parcel of horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, houſehold furniture, plantation utenſils, and joiners tools; all which will be ſold for ready caſh.

All perſons indebted to the above eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the day of ſale, to

MARGARET SMITH, Adminiſtratrix.

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In purſuance of the act, entitled, An act for eſtabliſhing a bank in the diſtrict of Columbia,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers to the ſaid bank are requeſted to attend in perſon, or by proxy, at the houſe of Mr. JOHN SUTER, in George-town, on Thurſday the twentieth day of March next, for the purpoſe of electing twelve directors for the term of one year thereafter.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.
JOHN MASON,
JAMES M. LINGAN,
FRANCIS LOWNDES,
MARSHAM WARING,
PETER CASANAVE,
WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER,
JOSEPH FORREST,
THOMAS PETER,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
BENJAMIN STODDERT.

Diſtrict of Columbia, January 20, 1794.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next county court of Anne-Arundel county, for commiſſions to mark and bound the lines of two ſeparate tracts of land, lying in Anne Arundel county, one called LOCKWOOD'S ADVENTURE, (Patapſco hundred) the other called BACHELOR'S HALL, lying on Elk-Ridge, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, paſſed November ſeſſion, 1789, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD HARKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, January, 1794.

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Anne-Arundel county, February 6, 1794.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, in purſuance of orders from the chancery court, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of March next, at the Blackſmith's ſhop, near Curtis's creek, on the road from Annapolis to Dorſey's ferry,

ALL that part of a tract of LAND called BEST SUCCESS, containing ſeventy-nine acres, more or leſs; alſo all that part of a tract of land called HALL'S PALACE, containing one hundred acres, more or leſs, late the property of WILLIAM MERRITT, of Anne-Arundel county, blackſmith, deceaſed, and ſold to ſatisfy the debts due from the deceaſed. The ſale will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The purchaſer or purchaſers to give bond, on intereſt, payable in twelve months from the day of ſale, with good and ſufficient ſecurity, according to the terms of the decree. Plots of ſaid lands will be ſhewn at the time of ſale, and they will be laid off in ſuch manner as may be moſt advantageous to the eſtate.

THOMAS CROMWELL, Truſtee.

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ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN PETTY, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in their accounts, properly authenticated, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM PETTY, Executor.

Annapolis, February 10, 1794.

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ALL perſons indebted to WILLIAM FOXCROFT, before the 9th of September, 1793, and thoſe indebted for goods bought at the ſale, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe having claims, prior to the above date, are deſired to make them known, on or before the 20th day of March, that the ſubſcriber may be enabled to make a dividend.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Truſtee.

February 11, 1794.

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RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 16th inſt. a black negro man named SOLOMON, about five feet nine inches high, his cloathing is uncertain; as he has ſeveral brothers petitioned for freedom in our county court, it is very likely he may change his cloaths with ſome of them; it is ſuppoſed he has made for Annapolis. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid negro man, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS if taken out of the county, if in the county FOUR DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

FRANCIS FENWICK, of B.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned carrying the ſaid negro off, or hiring or harbouring him.

St. Mary's county, February 18, 1794.

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ANY perſon inclined to undertake the building of the NEW PRISON, in this city, the brick work excepted, according to the deſigns and plans in the hands of Mr. JOHN SHAW, is requeſted to ſend in propoſals, ſealed up, to the truſtees, on or before the tenth day of March next.

Annapolis, January 26, 1794.

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## NOTICE.

THOSE perſons who are indebted to the firm of JOHN PETTY, and Co. or YATES, PETTY and YATES, are again ſolicited to pay their accounts, elſe ſuits, *in courſe*, will be inſtituted without reſpect.

RICHARD YATES.

Annapolis, February 10, 1794.

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NOTICE is hereby given that all perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH HAGAN, of John, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are deſired to meet at Bryan-town, on the 12th day of February next, with their accounts legally proved, and paſſed the orphans court.

JOHN BOARMAN, Adminiſtrator.

January 13, 1794.

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## FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to

Annapolis. F. GREEN

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## WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from ſeventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

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Upper Marlborough, January 8, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, and his friends in general, that he has opened the TAVERN lately occupied by Mr. SAMUEL HAMILTON, where, he hopes by his attention to buſineſs, he will merit their favour.

J. HALLERSTON.

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## City of Waſhington.

January 30, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the commiſſioners, appointed by virtue of the act of congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States, will meet at their office, on Thurſday the twentieth day of March next, and will then proceed, agreeable to the late act of aſſembly, to the allotment and aſſignment of one half of the quantity of each lot of ground in Carrollſburgh and Hamburgh.

By order of the Commiſſioners,

T. JOHNSON, Jun. Clk.

By an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be OFFERED for SALE, at the dwelling plantation of the late EDWARD GAITHER, deceased, on the 18th day of March next, if fair, if not on the first fair day,

ALL the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of fifteen valuable young likely negroes, men, women, boys and girls, a large stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, a considerable quantity of corn, bacon, tobacco, hay, fodder, plantation utensils, household furniture, and sundry other things too tedious to mention.

At the same time and place will be sold, six hundred and forty-eight acres of LAND, more or less, on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, equal, or superior to any in the parts where it lies; there are about two hundred and eighty acres cleared, ready for planting and farming, of excellent quality, and under good fence; likewise about twelve or fifteen acres of exceeding fine meadow, cleared and fenced in good order, and produces large quantities of hay yearly, much more meadow may be made at a small expence; this land lies within eight miles of Annapolis, twenty-five of Baltimore-town, and thirty of the federal city, exceedingly well watered and timbered; as there is a great quantity of wood, and the land joins the river, it may be easily carried to Annapolis or London-town by water; there are on said land a large dwelling house, kitchen, stone meat house, tobacco house, stable, corn house, with a good stone cellar under it, a spring house, and several other out houses, a paled garden, and two apple and one peach orchard. It is expected three hundred pounds specie, will be paid down, at the sale, for the above land, by the purchaser. A reasonable credit will be given for the remainder of the money, on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security. Possession, and an indisputable title, will be given in a few days after the sale. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day till all is sold. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Any person desirous of viewing the land may see it by applying to JOHN H. GAITHER, who lives on the premises, or WILLIAM MERRIKEN, who lives near said land. Due attendance will be given at the sale, by

HENRY GAITHER, }
WILLIAM MERRIKEN, } Administrators.

The above land and personal property is under mortgage to me, I agree that the administrators should sell, with the consent of the heirs, upon my being paid the money due me, being about twelve hundred and fifty pounds current money, or such security given for part thereof as they and myself approve.

J. HALL.

All persons who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be discharged, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

HENRY GAITHER, }
WILLIAM MERRIKEN, } Administrators.

February 11, 1794. 4

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ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco, shipped to the address of Messieurs WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my procuration, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary their bills on said company should be endorsed by me, or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions through my agency, are *earnestly requested* to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate such as may find it more convenient to discharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice, that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GWINN with a list of balances, and copies of each person's account, who is authorised to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict observance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against all delinquents, without the least discrimination, after the first day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent and attorney in fact for WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.

July 1, 1793. 3f

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The White House Tavern, at Elk-Ridge-Landing, to be rented or sold, and entered on immediately.

THAT noted STAND for a TAVERN, at Elk-Ridge Landing, well known by the name of The WHITE HOUSE, formerly occupied by major RICHARD DORSEY; it is sixty feet in length, and twenty-four in breath, has eight rooms, six of them with a fire place in each, a cellar the length of the house, a large kitchen thirty-four by eighteen feet, meat house, stable, with ground, under good fence, for a garden and pasture. None need apply but such as can and will keep a good and orderly house; for the encouragement of such a one, that will take a lease for a term of years, I will let them have it one year rent free, and at a moderate rent afterwards; they may depend upon having of boarders the instant they open the house. Application to be made to

PATRICK MACGILL.

January 27, 1794.

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THERE is at the plantation of THOMAS PITCHER, living near Patapsco lower ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bay COLT, about thirteen hands and an half high, three or four years old last spring, of a slender make, and has no perceivable brand or mark. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

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# PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING a PERIODICAL WORK, to be entitled,

## The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND MUSEUM.

I. IT shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting and entertaining subjects, calculated to improve as well as amuse the mind. The most approved selections from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and discoveries that have or may be made, within the present century, in each art and science.

II. Extracts from various writers on *Religion*, *Philosophy*, *Laws*, *Physic*, and *Divinity*, shall also compose a part of this work.—A space will be assigned for the debates of congress—the debates of the British house of commons—a complete register of foreign and domestic news—essays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c. &c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be gratified with a particular description of such methods and machinery as are now in use among the most experienced in the above branches of business, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It shall comprise forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to subscribers *Twenty Shillings* per annum; others who purchase will have to pay *Twenty-two Shillings* and *Six-pence*, or *a Quarter of a Dollar* each number.

V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this work shall be put to press, and a number delivered regularly in the first week of every month.* Eight pages will be assigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every state in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a vehicle of useful information and instruction to every citizen in the United States.

IT is needless to say much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind must appear obvious to every person the least acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the stock of necessary information, respecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as profit to those who shall patronise this work.—Readers, of every denomination, shall occasionally be furnished with sketches of real life, and the utmost exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in Baltimore.

☞ The printers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in their news-papers, which will very much oblige their most obedient humble servant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own risque and expence.

* Half the subscription money to be paid on the delivery of the first number. 3o

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BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

## SCHEME

OF THE

## LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

| | | *Dollars.* | *Dollars.* | *Dollars.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A magnificent dwelling-house, | 20,000, & cash | 30,000, are | 50,000 |
| 1 | ditto - | 15,000, & cash | 25,000, are | 40,000 |
| 1 | ditto - | 15,000, & cash | 15,000, are | 30,000 |
| 1 | ditto - | 10,000, & cash | 10,000, are | 20,000 |
| 1 | ditto - | 5,000, & cash | 5,000, are | 10,000 |
| 1 | ditto - | 5,000, & cash | 5,000, are | 10,000 |
| 1 | Cash prize of | - | - | 10,000 |
| 2 | ditto - | 5,000 each, | are - | 10,000 |
| 10 | ditto - | 1,000, | are - | 10,000 |
| 20 | ditto - | 500, | are - | 10,000 |
| 100 | ditto - | 100, | are - | 10,000 |
| 200 | ditto - | 50, | are - | 10,000 |
| 400 | ditto - | 25, | are - | 10,000 |
| 1,000 | ditto - | 20, | are - | 20,000 |
| 15,000 | ditto - | 10, | are - | 150,000 |

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are - 400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II. are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.

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In CHANCERY, February 6, 1794.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of SAMUEL CHEW, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixt, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; It is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Samuel Chew appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the seventeenth day of March next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time before the eighth day of March next, and continued therein three weeks successively.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

4X

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NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Allegany county, for a commission to mark and bound my tract of land, situate in said county, called GEORGE'S ADVENTURE, pursuant to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

4X ZACHARIAH MAGRUDER.

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The following letters are remaining in the Post-Office at Leonard-town, which, if not taken up by the first day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MICHAEL TANEY, Calvert county, 1 letter.
John Allen Thomas, Esq. - - 3
Samuel Mattox, - - - 1
John Bond, jun. - - - 1
Rubin Craig, - - - - 2
Doctr. Barton Tabbs, - - - 1
Samuel Tibbolds, - - - 1
William Boyard, - - - - 1
Stephen Tarlton, - - - 1
Samuel Tennison, - - - 1
William Drury, - - - 1

CLEMENT SEWALL, D. P. M.

February 2, 1794. X

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# To be SOLD,

A LARGE and valuable TRACT of LAND, containing about 450 acres, lying in Calvert county, fifty-five miles from Baltimore-town, thirty-five miles from Annapolis, three miles from the inspecting house, at Hunting-town, (and two miles from the Chesapeake bay, commanding a beautiful prospect of the same) there are about 150 acres of wood, consisting of white oak, hickory and poplar; about forty acres of prime meadow ground, which may be cleared with very little trouble or expence; a large and thriving apple orchard of excellent fruit, and a number of other fruit trees; two tobacco houses, one of which is entirely new. Any person inclined to view the property, will be shewn it by applying to Mr. GIDEON DARE, merchant, Calvert county, who will make known the terms of sale. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at his cabinet manufactory, in Gay-street, Baltimore.

WILLIAM HARRIS. X

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WHEREAS the PARTNERSHIP of W. ALLEIN and SON, being, on the 16th November, 1793, dissolved, and neither of them not carrying on the snuff business, the subscriber begs leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that he is now carrying on the manufactory of snuff, in all its various branches, where they formerly did, when he shall be ready and happy to furnish their friends and the public, with a quantity of snuff, upon the shortest notice, and doubts not but to find a generous public will encourage their country manufactory.

WILLIAM ALLEIN, junior.

Raleigh's Plant, Calvert county, December 18th, 1793. 11X

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ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be adjusted, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate peyment, and it is earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE, Administrator de bonis non.

December 5, 1793. 12

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# FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to

JESSE DRWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793. 12

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ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.